

JANUARY 27, 1973
THE SIGNING OF THE PARIS PEACE ACCORD

#670 January 15, 1975



#670

January 15, 1975

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COVER: (top) People of Gio Linh in the liberated zone of South Vietnam filling in bomb craters. (middle) Nuns demonstrating against Thieu in Saigon, October, 1974. Waving staves, they counter-attacked the police. (bottom) Children in Hanoi.

TOP CREDIT: LNS

MIDDLE CREDIT: Pham Kiet/LNS

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MILITARY: Photo of U.S. Marines practicing desert warfare P-1

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HELP LNS, PLEASE!

We are in very bad financial shape right now. January is a month when very large bills start to come in, like taxes and insurance. We are three months behind on staff salaries, and there is NO MONEY IN THE BANK. We need a lot of money to even begin to make up our deficits, so we need every subscriber, especially those who hardly ever pay, to come up with some money this month. Please support LNS and pay your bills, all of them.

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER ONE SOON.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE "THREE MARIAS:"
"WE HAD TO CRY OUT, TO DENOUNCE THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL"

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: In 1972 Maria Isabel Barreno, Maria Teresa Horta and Maria Velho da Costa, known as "the Three Marias," were put on trial by the Portuguese government for a book they had written together. The charges were "abusing freedom of speech" and pornography and carried with them possible sentences of 2-6 years in prison.

The book, New Portuguese Letters, takes as its unifying theme the love letters of a young woman confined to a Portuguese convent in the 17th century. In the form of letters between the three authors, poems, and short narrative passages, it extends the image of the cloister to the situation of women in Portugal before the government fell on April 25, 1974 ending fifty years of fascist rule.

The following is an LNS interview with Maria Isabel Barreno, who is in the United States working on writing a play based on New Portuguese Letters. The book has just been published in English by Doubleday.)

WHAT WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S REACTION TO "NEW PORTUGUESE LETTERS" WHEN IT WAS PUBLISHED?

For one month before they banned it, the book was selling very well in Portugal. I think the government was really afraid. Since 1962 they have had crises in the universities that they could not stop. The government could also feel that the army was growing more aware and conscious about the political situation.

Even people who before were just aloof from the political situation became more and more interested feeling all the contradictions and difficulties that were going on in Portugal.

The symptoms of an underground movement were everywhere, so that the government could not go on with systematic repression. They were running here and running there. For instance sometimes we could find a bookshop where books of Marx or other communist writers were selling, and selling very well, for two months -- and after that the police went there and took all the books.

Our case of course was not a main factor of the April revolution, but it was one of them. It was one of the absurd and ridiculous actions of the fascist government in the last three years that made people more and more aware of the ills and decadency of the government.

COULD YOU TELL US ABOUT YOUR TRIAL?

In the beginning we felt really threatened, and also that perhaps what we had done was of no use. It was strictly forbidden to speak about the book or about the trial in Portugal. The only people aware of our trial in the country were the little group of people that usually read the foreign newspapers. We could feel this silence that was around us. So we had to cry out, to denounce the situation in Portugal, but it was a lost battle.

Then when all the international support came, the whole situation changed for us. Then, even if we were going to be put in prison, it had a meaning be-

cause people heard about what we said.

In fascist Portugal, before April 25, nothing went fast; everything was slow. And our trial lasted for two years in all. It really began in June, 1972 and it ended in May, 1974.

For one year the police were preparing the material for the trial--we were interrogated by the police, and so on. Then, to stay in freedom during the trial we had to pay a really great amount of money.

The first session of the trial was to be in July, 1973, and it was postponed until October. I think it was postponed because it was at this time that international support, mostly from women and also from other organizations, began to be so great and so public, that the government, or perhaps some people in the government, were not at ease with the situation. The first judge said that he did not want to try our case.

In October the first session was held, and the next was scheduled for three months later. I thought that if the trial was going like that, I was going to flee Portugal, because with all the testimony it was going to continue for four or five years. We were not really watched by the police, but controlled to prevent us from leaving Portugal.

But on January 31, we got another judge and this one made the trial go quickly until April. We felt immediately that he was a man who read the papers of other countries and that he was very well informed about what was going on. He was well disposed towards us--I think that he wanted to free us.

I think that the prosecutor also wanted very much to free us. He made the speech in court not against the book, but defending it. The government sent him away and they put another prosecutor on our case. And the second prosecutor also came over in the end.

The last session of the trial was to take place April 18 and at the last minute was postponed until May 7. We knew then that the prosecutor had been sent away and another was coming and that the government was trying to pressure the judge. I don't know how much time this trial would have gone on without the April 25 coup, but I think that in the end the government would have lost, because more and more people were supporting us internationally.

WERE YOU AWARE OF WHAT HAPPENED WITH GENERAL SPINOLA'S BOOK BEFORE THE COUP, OR WAS THAT COMPLETELY SILENCED IN PORTUGAL?

The book of Spinola's could not be silenced--it was really a great event in Portugal. It was the first time that a general, a well-known general decorated by the fascist government, came up with a book against the colonial war [in the African colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau]. So this book was something that people wanted to see immediately.

Part of the government didn't want to allow the book to be sold. But Spinola found some allies, some other people in the government that allowed him to sell his book in Portugal. Once the book was selling the government could not ban it, because to forbid the book of a general would be too great of a scandal.

Everyone was interested in it. Everyone was aware that in the army the officers were more and more aware of the political situation and against the war, especially the young officers. And everybody knew that most of the older officers--the generals that were really fascist, supported the government's continuation of the war.

WHAT HAS THE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT SINCE APRIL 25 MEANT TO YOU PERSONALLY?

I think not only to me but to most people in Portugal it was like a miracle. We had this fascist government for fifty years--the majority of the people were born under the fascist government. We tried to fight against it. We had many, many attempted revolutions there in Portugal, but always it was stopped; it was repressed. So when in April we won finally, it was something really incredible.

During the two months just after April, Portugal was really a country that changed deeply. On April 24 you could see the people in the streets--they were sad. Every Portuguese had a very closed-up face. People were really not trusting the other people, because there were police always trying to know who spoke against the government.

Then on April 25, you could see people laughing and greeting people everywhere and saying all the things going on in their heads. It was like a feast in the streets.

The April revolution made, not definite changes, but a kind of pre-democratic situation, to prepare for the elections that are going to be in March, 1975. And during this period of almost one year they have tried to establish the rights of citizens that were not allowed before April 25.

So now we have the right to make organizations and have meetings. We now have political parties, and of course we women could start a movement after the 25th of April. Before that it was forbidden.

Ten of us started in the beginning to raise the consciousness between women. We had some street actions, meetings, and demonstrations. It was very good to see many women get interested and in the streets. They came to see us and the signs we had, and they asked questions.

Most of them were poor women, women of the people. They feel the situation more than rich women. They have had to work outside their homes because they don't have enough money to survive, and they must do all the housework. So it's a very heavy, very hard situation for them.

We had meetings twice a week, and every day lots of women came to ask questions. The problems that women immediately spoke most often about at the meetings were abortion, and housework. The care of children during the day for mothers who are going out to work is a problem. Equal pay also, was something that was very important.

We made a special meeting for housewives only, and the only publicity we made was giving little pieces of paper to women in the streets giving the day and the hour and the place for this meeting. It was in a theater with 500 seats and the theater was full, really full.

We began in that way to try to feel what the possibilities of a movement were; to bring the women

to the movement. So we could feel that women were interested, or potentially interested in a feminist movement.

After June we felt we had to stop this external action a little. We were going on in too dispersed a way. We feel that now we have to be sure that we have sufficient organization to allow us to go on in a steady and progressive way.

WHAT KINDS OF CHANGES ARE NEEDED FOR WOMEN IN PORTUGAL?

First the Portuguese constitution will be changed because we still have the fascist one.

They say in the constitution that women have the same rights as men, except in what concerns the family. If the rights of women are not in accordance with the family and children, it is the women that you have to sacrifice.

This means that in any situation women can be discriminated against. They can say to women that certain professions are closed to them because they would have to work at night. Women are not allowed to work at night because this is against the interests of family and children. And a boss can use that kind of thing to say he is not going to give a woman a promotion.

It is also this principle which allows the penal code to discriminate against women. For instance, a man's adultery is not really punished in Portugal, but for a woman.... For instance, if a man finds his wife in bed with another man, and kills his wife and the other man, her lover, he wouldn't go to prison. This is justified because of the respect and interests of the children and the family.

All things in Portugal that are against women are said to be in the interests of the family and children. So this is the big principle that we have to change here. After that we can go on, of course. The penal code, the civil code, all codes have to be changed.

We also have to change the laws that govern abortion. It's a very sad situation that we have there because the fascist government forbid all publicity about contraceptives. You cannot get the pill in Portugal without a prescription from a doctor, so only the rich classes could have the pill.

The poor women are completely without defense. Most of them don't know about contraceptives. There is no way for them to get the pill. So for the majority, the only way to stop having children is abortion and this is clandestine and very expensive. The rich women can go to a doctor or a well instructed nurse who can do it in the proper way, or to another country. But poor women have abortions in the worst situations. Sometimes they do it to themselves with needles, in the worst situations you can think about. So we have to change that. This is something that is really urgent to do in Portugal.

COULD YOU TELL US ABOUT SOME OF THE CHANGES AFFECTING WORKING PEOPLE SINCE APRIL 25th?

We have such low salaries in Portugal that many electronics and clothing factories move into Portugal. They import the pieces and then hire the people in Portugal to make the television sets and things like

that because it was so very cheap, and then they export it again--the whole product--to other countries.

After April 25 we immediately had a new law about salaries and we established a minimum wage equal for men and women. It was of course much higher than the salaries these bosses were paying, especially to women.

1. REMEMBER READING ABOUT WOMEN WORKERS TAKING OVER IN ONE FACTORY.

Not only one, but three, I remember three.

These electronics and clothing factories employ mostly women, of course. So after the new laws were made, these enterprises began to leave Portugal. Just like that. They were not interested anymore, and they went to Morocco and other countries where they can now go on exploiting the workers. So many people, most of them women, are without work now.

And in some of these cases, and I think it was a spontaneous movement of these women, when the boss left the machines and the buildings there, these women went to these factories and they went on making the products, but by themselves, as a collective organization. They have had to fight, because many of these bosses wanted to keep their machinery too. In two clothing factories the women went for some months making their products.

DO YOU THINK THERE'S A CHANCE FOR THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT BEGINNING NOW IN PORTUGAL TO PLAY A PART IN THE NEWLY FORMING GOVERNMENT?

I feel optimistic about that. I don't know if we can really say that we are going, as women, as a feminist movement to influence a new government, but I am sure that we are going to change, little by little, the situation in Portugal; that we are going to change not only the laws but the mentality in Portugal. I think that after some time when women are really aware, and become a force in Portugal, we can then directly influence the government, and the political decisions in Portugal.

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PROVISIONAL IRA PRISONERS STAGE REVOLT IN DUBLIN PRISON; 600 ARMED RIOT POLICE RETAKE OCCUPIED WING

DUBLIN (LNS)--A seven-hour takeover of the "E" wing of the Portlaoise Jail by 120 members of the Provisional Wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) during which 14 guards were taken hostage, was put down by 600 heavily armed riot troops on December 29.

The riot troops, armed with machine guns and tear gas, fired rubber bullets and turned high pressure water hoses on the unarmed prisoners. The hostages were released unharmed.

Portlaoise Jail is the maximum security prison 55 miles outside of Dublin from which 19 Provisional IRA members blasted their way to freedom in August, 1974. At present it contains more than 150 Provisional IRA prisoners.

All the Republican prisoners held by the Dublin government had been transferred to Portlaoise--regarded as the country's most heavily secured prison--in November, 1973, after the widely reported helicopter escape of three Provisional IRA members from Mountjoy Prison.

Resentment has been building among the prisoners because the gains they had made during a 21-day hunger strike in September 1973 were being whittled away. On

December 11, 1974 a list of demands were presented to the prison governor on behalf of the political prisoners in the jail. The demands have since been the subject of constant negotiations between the prisoners and officials.

Demands include that the Republican Movement prisoners be housed together; medical, educational and religious facilities, an adequate diet, food parcels, parole reform, handicrafts, and the right to buy miscellaneous goods.

The "E" wing was stormed after 3 1/2 hours of negotiations about these demands between two representatives of the prisoners and the prison governor, John Kelly. An earlier attempt to rush the wing had been repelled by a barrage of stones, bricks, and lumps of wood and slate.

The interior of the wing was systematically destroyed by the prisoners once they gained control. Cell doors were ripped off their heavy hinges and the lights were knocked out. A sheet displaying the words "Fight Oppression" was hung out one of the windows.

People outside the jail first learned of the revolt when five shots were fired by soldiers at about 3 p.m. that afternoon.

As riot police moved into the jail at around 7 p.m., police tried to prevent photographers from taking pictures. Photographers were warned that they would be "restrained" or arrested and their film confiscated if they tried to take pictures.

The Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, issued a statement from Dublin following the revolt on behalf of the prisoners. "In support of a campaign to have their rights restored," the statement read in part, "Republican prisoners refused the one parcel each allowed at Christmas."

"There was no desire on the part of the Dublin Government for the Truce. The harsh conditions imposed on the political prisoners in Portlaoise was deliberate provocation."

Provisional IRA Truce

The Provisional IRA had announced a truce, stopping all military activity in both England and Ireland for 11 days through the Christmas season until January 2. The Ceasefire was extended on that date to January 16.

Two terms of the ceasefire--which was negotiated by representatives of the Provisional Republican Movement and clergy of Protestant churches in Ireland and England--called for the end of internment and the removal of the Crown Forces as police and "peace-keeping" forces from Ireland.

"For worthwhile progress to be made and to provide the British Government with a further opportunity to produce positive results toward a lasting solution," read the statement extending the ceasefire, "the Army Council of the IRA have ordered an extension of the Truce for 14 days. If substantial progress is not recorded by January 16, the situation will be examined with a view to resuming offensive military action."

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(Information from the Irish Republican Information Service and Republican News)

SEE GRAPHICS IN THIS PACKET TO GO WITH THIS STORY

from: National Coordinating Center in Solidarity
with Chile, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.
10010, (212) 989-0085

The National Coordinating Center in Solidarity with Chile, representing 75 religious, trade union, community and political organizations across the U.S., is initiating a second national conference on Chile to be held in Chicago, February 8 and 9. Some 300 delegates are expected to hammer out programs for 1975, designed to draw national attention to the repression in Chile since the September, 1973, military coup; and to support the right of the Chileans to choose their own government.

Of top priority will be the launching of a national campaign to end the covert and subversive activities of the CIA. Other focal points for 1975 are campaigns to: free Chilean political prisoners; press for legislation against aid to the Chilean junta; collect funds for the solidarity movement; and to support trade union action to cut CIA ties to the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

To insure a nationally representative Conference, participants are invited from broad sectors of the Chile support movement. Delegates are urged to attend as representatives of their respective organizations; and the Conference is open both to those groups that are carrying out activities in support of Chile as well as to those groups who are interested in joining in any of the support programs the Conference will initiate. Observers are also welcome.

For more information, and registration forms, contact the National Center in New York.

* * *

from: Women in Distribution, Inc., PO Box 8858,
Washington D.C. 20003

Women in Distribution, Inc. would like to announce the formation of a national women's small press wholesaling distribution company. We will be seeking retail outlets in establishment, literary and women's bookstores, college and public libraries, and women's studies courses. Our first catalogue will be released in March 1975, followed by a larger and more complete catalogue in September, 1975, to be continued and revised twice yearly.

The materials we are seeking to distribute are women's books, records, posters, quarterlys and postcards, expanding in the future to include items such as cassettes.

Please submit material for possible inclusion in the March catalogue by February 15, and June 1 for the September catalogue.

* * *

from: DC Gazette, 109 8th NE, Washington DC 20002

A Guide to Alternative Organizations & Media is available from the Gazette for \$1. The Guide plus trial subscription to newsletter for activists is \$3.

from: Union Square Press, 2680 21st Street,
San Francisco, California 94110

The Weather Eye, Communiques from Underground, 1970-1974 is a 128 page book with illustration. It has been published by Union Square Press in New York. The book offers the Weather Underground's communiques from Bernardine Dohrn's "Declaration of War" statement in May, 1970 to her communique on the SLA in the spring of 1974. There is an introduction on the politics of the Weather organization by Jonah Raskin.

The cost of each volume is \$2.00. They are available by mail from the Union Square Press in San Francisco.

* * *

from: Joe Schwartz, NYC Science for the People
53 Greenwich Ave, NYC

For the last four years SESPA/ Science for the People has engaged in actions at major scientific meetings. We have concentrated on the misuse of science (behavior control, weapons technology, etc.), the corporate control of scientific research, corporate control of technology and the corporate connections of leading figures in the scientific establishment.

The year the AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science) is holding its annual meeting in New York City at the Americana Hotel on January 26-31. Generally the programs are controlled by the corporate and scientific elites so that the sessions are an accurate indication of the directions in which scientific work will be pushed. The theme for this meeting is Science and the Quality of Life, including issues such as Health Policy and Research, Land Use, Food and Population, and Urban Health and Education.

A broad movement presence for as many of the important sessions as possible is urged. People are also asked to send us any general statements, old leaflets, etc, that deal with the relevant themes. Literature should be distributed at the conference. (sometimes this involves resistance to being harassed.)

For more information contact Joe Schwartz, days at (212) 720-3220, and evenings (212) 989-6304.

* * *

from: Appalshop, P.O. Box 743, Whitesburg, Kentucky 41851

Appalshop, a group making movies and videotapes of life and struggles in Appalachia, has published a brochure of its work. Films and tapes can be bought or rented. For the brochure, write the above address.

* * *

[Note to editors: This is the second of a two part review of all Watergate-related cases and their progress in the courts. It is current to the beginning of January, 1975. Part one, printed in the last packet (#669), covered the Watergate cover-up, the ITT case, tax violations, the milk case and the Ellsberg case.]

ALL THE EX-KING'S MEN--WHERE THEY ARE NOW?
A REVIEW OF WATERGATE-RELATED CASES

LIBERATION News Service
WATERGATE BURGLARY TRIAL

G. Gordon Liddy: Convicted on six counts of burglary, wire-tapping and conspiracy. Sentenced March 23, 1973 to 6 years, 8 months to 20 years; fined \$10,000. Freedom bond October 16, 1974, pending appeal; conviction upheld by U.S. Court of Appeals November 9.

E. Howard Hunt: Pleaded guilty January 11, 1973 to six counts; sentenced November 9, 1973 to 2 and 1/2 to 8 years; fined \$10,000. Released January 2, 1974, pending appeal, after serving 10 months, 5 days.

James W. McCord Jr.: Convicted on eight counts, sentenced November 9, 1973 to 1 to 5 years. Free on \$50,000 bond pending appeal; conviction upheld December 12, 1974 by U.S. Court of Appeals.

Bernard L. Barker: Sentenced November 9, 1973 to 2 and 1/2 to 6 years, on his guilty plea to seven counts January 15. Released January 4, 1974, pending appeal, after serving 1 year, 19 days.

Virgilio Gonzalez: Pleaded guilty January 15, 1973 to seven counts. Sentenced November 9 to 1 to 4 years. Released on parole March 7, 1974.

Frank A. Sturgis: Pleaded guilty January 15 to seven counts. Sentenced November 9, 1973 to 1 to 4 years. Freed by court order January 18, 1974, pending appeal.

Eugenio Martinez: Pleaded guilty January 15, sentenced November 9 to 1 to 4 years. Released on parole March 7, 1974.

DIRTY TRICKS

Dwight L. Chapin: Indicted Nov. 29, 1973, on four counts of making false statements before a grand jury. Pleaded innocent Dec. 7, 1973. Convicted April 5, 1974, on two counts. Sentenced May 15, 1974 to 10-30 months in prison. Free pending appeal.

Donald H. Segretti: Pleaded guilty Oct. 1, 1973 to three counts of distributing illegal campaign literature. Sentenced Nov. 5, 1973 to 6 months in prison. Served from Nov. 12, 1973-March 25, 1974, with time off for good behavior.

George A. Hearing: Pleaded guilty May 11, 1973 to two counts of fabricating and distributing illegal campaign literature. Sentenced June 15, 1973 to one year in prison. Released March 22, 1974.

ILLEGAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Herbert W. Kalmbach: Pleaded guilty February 25 1974 to one felony count charging violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and to one misdemeanor count of promising an ambassadorship as a reward for a \$100,000 contribution. Sentenced June 17 to 6-18 months and \$10,000 on the felony count and 6 months

on the misdemeanor, to be served concurrently. Began term July 1. Freed January 8, 1975 by Judge Sirica.

Jack A. Gleason: Pleaded guilty November 15, 1974 to one count aiding and abetting violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. Sentencing delayed.

American Airlines: Pleaded guilty October 17, 1973; fined \$5,000.

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.: Pleaded guilty October 17, 1973; fined \$3,000. Harry Heltzer, chairman of the board, fined \$500.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.: Pleaded guilty October 17, 1973; fined \$5,000. Russell DeYoung, chairman of the board, fined \$1,000.

First Interoceanic Corp.: Pleaded innocent to a four-count violation October 19, 1973. Acquitted July 12, 1974. Dwayne Andreas, chairman of the board, also acquitted.

Braniff Airways: Pleaded guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5,000. Harding L. Lawrence, chairman of the board, fined \$1,000.

Gulf Oil Corp.: Pleaded guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5,000. Claude C. Wild Jr., former vice-president, fined \$1,000.

Ashland Petroleum Gabon Inc. (subsidiary, Ashland Oil Corp.): Pleaded guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5,000. Orin E. Atkins, chairman of the board, fined \$1,000.

Phillips Petroleum Co.: Pleaded guilty Dec. 4, 1973; fined \$5,000. William W. Keeler, chairman of the board, fined \$1,000.

Carnation Co.: Pleaded guilty December 19, 1973; fined \$5,000. H. Everett Olson, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

Diamond International Corp.: Pleaded guilty March 7, 1974; fined \$5,000. Ray Dubrowin, vice-president, fined \$1,000.

American Shipbuilding Corp.: Indicted April 5, 1974, on one count conspiracy and one count illegal campaign contributions. Pleaded guilty August 23, fined \$20,000. George Steinbrenner III, chairman of the board, indicted on one count conspiracy, five counts illegal campaign contributions, two counts aiding an individual to make false statements to the FBI, four counts of obstruction of justice, and two counts of obstruction of a criminal investigation. Pleaded innocent April 19, 1974. Pleaded guilty August 23, to two counts. Fined \$15,000. John H. Melcher Jr., executive vice-president and general counsel, pleaded guilty April 11, 1974, to a charge of being an accessory after the fact in coverup of illegal acts. Fined \$2,500.

Northrop Corp.: Pleaded guilty May 1, 1974; fined \$5,000. Thomas V. Jones, chairman of the board, fined \$5,000. James Allen, Vice-president, fined \$1,000.

Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers: Pleaded guilty May 6, 1974; fined \$5,000. Richard L. Allison, president, one month unsupervised probation and suspended \$1,000. Francis X. Carroll, one month probation suspended.

LBC & W, Inc.: Pled guilty Sept. 17, 1974; fined \$5,000. William Lyles, Sr., president, fined \$2,000.

Greyhound Corp.: Pled guilty October 8; fined \$5,000.

Tim M. Babcock: Pled guilty December 10, 1974, to a misdemeanor charge of aiding and abetting illegal campaign contributions by Occidental Petroleum Corp. Sentencing delayed.

Harry Dent: Pled guilty December 11, 1974, to a misdemeanor charge of aiding and abetting an illegal campaign fund-raising operation. Sentenced to one month unsupervised probation.

Time Oil Co.: Pled guilty October 23, 1974; fined \$5,000. Raymond Abendroth, president, fined \$2,000.

Ashland Oil Corp.: Pled guilty December 30, 1974, to five violations of Federal campaign contributions to the Democratic National committee, and the campaigns of Louis Nunn, Hubert Humphrey, and John Tower in 1972. Fined \$25,000.

Sovereign State Capital, Inc. C. Arnholt Smith: Charged December 31, 1974, with five misdemeanor counts of illegal campaign contributions to the Nixon 1972 campaign and the 1970 Senate campaign of George Murphy.

VESCO CASE

John N. Mitchell: Pled innocent to one count conspiracy to obstruct justice, two counts endeavoring to obstruct justice and six counts of grand jury perjury. Trial N.Y. Federal Court began Feb. 19, 1974. Acquitted on April 28, 1974.

Maurice H. Stans: Pled innocent May 21, 1973 to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice, two counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice and six counts of perjury before a grand jury. Acquitted April 28, 1974.

Robert Vesco: Indicted May 10, 1973 on one count conspiracy to obstruct justice, and three counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice. Vesco is a fugitive in Costa Rica.

Harry L. Sears: Pled innocent May 21, 1973 to one count conspiracy to obstruct justice and three counts endeavoring to obstruct justice. Sears was granted total immunity to testify at the trial.

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[Don't forget to refer back to part one of this review in #669.]

AUTO EMISSIONS CAUSE 4,000 DEATHS PER YEAR

NEW YORK (LNS)--According to a report recently released by the National Academy of Sciences, automobile emissions account for 4,000 deaths per year in the United States. Asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis were listed as the primary fatal diseases brought on by the emissions.

The report also noted that auto emissions were responsible for respiratory illnesses which cause a total of 4,000,000 lost work days per year.

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KISSINGER REFUSES TO END MILITARY GRANTS TO 9 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES; "HENRY NEVER KNOWS WHEN A MILLION HERE AND THERE MIGHT COME IN HANDY"

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Despite the almost unanimous recommendation of his senior advisers to cut out \$10 million in military equipment "gifts" to nine Latin American countries, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has gone full speed ahead with the grants for 1975.

Advisers who opposed the grants, noted one official, "wanted to get out in front of Congressional criticism for a change, dampen some of the Congressional hostility, and end the program without being forced to do so."

In opposing the military assistance grants, Kissinger's advisers argued that the amount is too small to provide any leverage for Washington anyway.

But Pentagon officials--who argued that the aid program was essential in maintaining close relations with the Latin American military--plugged for extension of the grants, proposing termination of the program in Central America by 1979 and in South America by 1981.

"Henry never knows," said one official, explaining the Kissinger decision, "when a million here and there might come in handy." And, he continued, "it is a matter of principle with Henry not to give in to Congressional pressure to tie his hands."

The \$10 million sum, slated for Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay, is miniscule in comparison to total military aid to Latin America which is given mainly in the form of military credit sales.

For example, of over \$98 million of military aid to Latin America in 1973, only \$20 million was in the form of military assistance grants. And this figure of \$98 million doesn't even include the hundreds of millions of dollars in economic "aid" given under programs like the Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID's Office of Public Safety, for instance, has conducted police-training programs in Latin America, including torture training.

One Kissinger associate explained that the secretary's action was based on his conviction that he needs to retain every possible "carrot and stick" in his diplomatic arsenal. --30--

"We held special meetings for the women. The women worked in the mills for lower pay and in addition had all the housework and care of the children. The old-world attitude of man as the "lord and master" was strong.

"There was considerable male opposition to women going to meetings and marching on the picket line. We resolutely set out to combat these notions. The women wanted to picket. They were strikers as well as wives and were valiant fighters."

---Elizabeth Gurley Flynn writing about the Lawrence Strike of 1912 in I Speak My Own Piece.

3-DAY D.C. CONFERENCE TO MARK 2ND ANNIVERSARY
OF PARIS PEACE ACCORDS;
EMPHASIS ON ORGANIZING TO STOP THE WAR

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Organizers for the Assembly to Save the Peace Agreement report that there has been a "massive groundswell response" to the three-day anti-Indochina War conference due to be held in Washington D.C. January 25 to 27.

Organized by the Coalition to Stop Funding the War and the United Campaign for Peace in Indochina, the conference coincides with the second anniversary of the signing of the Paris Peace Accords.

Recent press reports of U.S. aerial reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam, maneuvers by the USS Enterprise and the Seventh Fleet, mass media allusions to an "all-out communist offensive," and an administration request for an emergency military allocation to the Thieu and Lon Nol regimes have caused concern among anti-war activists. They stress that the next several months will be crucial and that the direction of the Ford administration will take hinges largely on Congressional action and the amount of publicity anti-war activists can give to the 1973 Peace Agreement.

The three-day conference will be a solidly packed affair which will include small group workshops, plenary sessions, a demonstration, a commemoration of the signing of the Peace Agreement, the appearance of several notable Vietnamese representatives, a day of lobbying at Capitol Hill, movies and a Vietnamese cultural event.

Two plenary sessions will be scheduled for general attendance: one on the "Strategy to End the War", the other on: "The Nuts and Bolts of Organizing". Small group workshops will be held on the following topics: The Vietnamese Third Force; Cambodia; reconstruction and medical aid; reconciliation between the North and the South; amnesty; Vietnamese political prisoners; international law; the World Bank; mass media; and direct action.

Movies scheduled for viewing during the three days include: The Winning of Hearts and Minds, a prize winning documentary about Vietnam produced by Columbia Pictures which the company has since refused to distribute; Year of the Tiger, a documentary about North Vietnam by Steve Talbot and Dièdre English; and An Introduction to the Enemy, a documentary of a recent trip by Tom Hayden and Jane Fonda to Vietnam. All films have been released in the last year.

Sunday evening will be marked by a candle-light procession around the White House in which the walkers will wear placards bearing the names of Vietnamese political prisoners or American war resisters entitled to amnesty. On Monday, January 27, the participants are asked to take part in a concentrated lobbying effort in which participants will visit the Congressional offices of representatives from their home states.

The three days of activities will close with a Vietnamese cultural celebration sponsored by the Indochina Mobile Education Project. Included in the cultural event will be music, art, slides, and a photo display.

Among the Vietnamese representatives to appear at the Assembly will be Ngo Cong Duc, who was a newspaper publisher and legislator in Vietnam before he was forced to leave the country by the Thieu regime, and Thich Thien Chau, the head of the Vietnam Overseas Buddhist Association. Several other anti-war activists have also said they will attend the conference, including Daniel Ellsberg, Joan Baez, Holly Near, I.F. Stone, Pete Seeger, Don Luce, Tom Hayden and anti-war congress-people like James Abourezk, George McGovern, Elizabeth Holtzman, Bella Abzug and Ron Dellums.

Places to sleep can be arranged by the Assembly sponsors, but people are requested to bring sleeping bags. Evening meals will be provided for \$1.00 and will consist of Vietnamese cooking.

You can register by mail by sending your name, address and \$10.00 to 120 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington D.C. 20002, by phoning (202) 546-8646, or at the morning of Saturday, January 25 at the conference site of My. Vernon College.

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VENEZUELA ATTACKS FORD NOMINEE FOR AMBASSADOR
FOR HIS ROLE IN CHILE AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CARACAS, Venezuela (Internews/LNS)--President Ford's nominee for U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela came under new fire in Caracas for his prior diplomatic service in the Dominican Republic and Chile. The nominee, Harry Slaughterman, served in the Dominican Republic just after U.S. Marines invaded the island in 1965 overthrowing Juan Bosch and installing the right-wing Balaguer regime. Later, Slaughterman was second in command at the U.S. Embassy in Chile just before the overthrow of the Allende government.

His nomination last month was immediately denounced by left-wing political parties in Venezuela who accused him of being a CIA agent and playing a direct role in the overthrow of Salvador Allende. Criticism of Slaughterman has now spread to all of Venezuela's political parties, including rank and file members of the ruling Democratic Action Party.

On January 13, the President of the Social Christian Party, Venezuela's second most powerful party, joined the protest against Slaughterman, recalling his presence in the Dominican Republic and Chile.

The U.S., and Venezuela, one of the richest countries in Latin America, have traditionally been allies. But the relations between the two countries have become increasingly strained due to Venezuela's recent independent stands on trade, oil, and recognition of Cuba. The Venezuelan government plans to nationalize some multi-million dollar U.S. oil industry holding in the country later this year.

Some Venezuelan officials are reportedly nervous about possible U.S. intervention, either direct or covert, against the government of President Carlos Perez when he begins nationalizing efforts. That is why they fear the nomination of

Slaughterman, a man who many Venezuelans believe is an experienced participant in other U.S. operations against Latin American governments.

At one of his last appearances before a Congressional committee in June, Slaughterman denied any U.S. connection with the right-wing military coup in Chile. Since then, however, even President Ford and CIA Director William Colby have acknowledged CIA involvement in anti-Allende activities.

Slaughterman was deputy chief of the mission in Santiago from 1969 until a few months before the coup. He has been described as one of the most hard line opponents of the Allende government then serving in the U.S. Embassy.

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U.S. TROOP & SUPPLY MOVEMENTS STEPPED UP AS FIGHTING ACCELERATES IN VIETNAM

New Asia News/LIBERATION News Service

TOKYO(NAN/LNS)--Throughout Asia, U.S. troops are on the move. Increasing tension in the military situation in Indochina has been accompanied by stepped-up U.S. military activity not only in the Philippines but also in Okinawa and in mainland Japan.

It was widely reported that after the fall of the provincial capital of Phuoc Binh to the National Liberation Force on January 7, more than ten U.S. Navy ships--including the carrier Enterprise--left Subic Bay in the Philippines and sailed in the direction of Indochina and the Indian Ocean.

But less widely reported was the large-scale U.S. military training operation that began in Okinawa on January 1. According to Okinawan observers, this operation is much larger than any undertaken even at the height of the Vietnam War. The operation is in a U.S. Marine training area in the northern mountains of Okinawa.

At the same time, several thousand U.S. troops were sent from Okinawa to the Philippines on a combat loaded amphibious landing craft, and other Marines have been placed on four-hour alert. In addition, there has been considerable logistical activity at Naha port, Kobu and White Beach in Okinawa as military supplies are being sent to South Vietnam and South Korea.

At Iwakuni, a U.S. Marine Air facility in southern Honshu, there has been stepped-up touch-and-go training since December 30, to the consternation of local residents. There is usually no training during the New Year season, but this year it was stopped only for one day. The training involved F4 Phantoms and AV8A Harriers. An unusually large number of large military transport planes have also been observed coming and going from the base.

Though it is impossible at this time to judge the meaning of all these activities, the general pattern suggests a major show of force. One source reports that a major secret conference was held in Hawaii December 12-14 attended by all

U.S. ambassadors in Asia, military commanders in the Pacific and top Pentagon officials. A major topic at the conference was the situation in South Vietnam.

And Noel Gaylor, Commander of U.S. Forces-Pacific, told NBC News recently that U.S. troop commitments in Southeast Asia cannot be ruled out.

All these facts point to continuing U.S. military belligerence in Asia, which the U.S. expects to continue for a long time. In Okinawa there is a massive construction project now going on at the U.S. Air Force Base in Kadena, already one of the largest bases in Asia.

The Kadena expansion includes construction of 44 new ammunition storehouses and 17 new facilities to accommodate the P3B, an anti-submarine aircraft with nuclear capability.

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GRIEVOUS HAPPENINGS

by Pablo Neruda

If New York glitters like gold
and had buildings with 500 bars,
let me leave it written that they were built
from the sweat of the canefields:
the banana plantation is a green inferno
so that in New York they may drink and dance.
And when at 5000 meters altitude
Chileans cough up blood
in order to send copper to New York,
Bolivians collapse from hunger
clawing the caves of tin,
and from its source in Orinoco
scatters its diamonds in the mud.
Through the Panamanian land they robbed,
over the waters they robbed, go the ships
to New York with our oil,
with the stolen minerals
that our bemedalled governors
hand over with great reverence.
Sugar builds the walls,
nitrate from Chile the cities,
Paraguay gives them universities,
coffee from Brazil buys beds,
from Colombia they get emeralds,
from Puerto Rico to their battles go
the soldiers of that "associated" people.
In this singular manner they wage war:
the North Americans give the weapons,
and the Puerto Ricans give their blood.

* * *

(Pablo Neruda is the Chilean poet and life-long communist who served in the government of Salvador Allende. Neruda died in Santiago shortly after the September 11, 1973 right-wing military coup which overthrew the Popular Unity government of Allende. This poem was translated by Victoria Ortiz.)

PLEASE FOLKS: You should have received your January bills by now. If you've not paid, please hurry. And pay a little of your back bill. We really need it.

SUPREME COURT RULES UTILITIES CAN CUT SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS WITHOUT NOTICE

WASHINGTON (LNS)--In a decision that could affect utility customers throughout the country, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in late December that Metropolitan Edison of Pennsylvania was justified in terminating service to a customer without warning and without the assurance of due process of law.

The 6 to 3 court decision handed down December 23 by the high court frees private utility companies of any constitutional obligations to give customers a notice or hearing before cutting off service.

Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist, writing for the majority, said that a utility was free to cut off service for alleged non-payment even though it has a monopoly, provides an essential public service, is subject to state regulation and, in the case of Metropolitan Edison, had promised the state to provide "reasonable notice."

Three separate dissents were filed by Associate Justices William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan Jr., and Thurgood Marshall. Douglas termed the majority decision "a great retreat from the exercise of Federal jurisdiction [over utilities] which the Congress has conferred on Federal courts."

Marshall called the ruling "a major step in repudiating" a series of past decisions granting constitutional protection to persons dealing with state-sanctioned and regulated monopolies.

The Supreme Court case involved Catherine Jackson of York, Pa. and her dispute with Metropolitan Edison, the only electric company serving the area. Her power was cut off in October, 1971 for alleged non-payment, with no notice to her.

Jackson went to Federal District Court asking damages and an injunction requiring the utility to continue service pending a hearing. But the District Court ruled for Metropolitan Edison and the United States Court of Appeals upheld the lower court decision. The case went to the Supreme Court in October of last year.

Earlier court decision in several other states, including New York, Ohio and Virginia, have already ruled that utility companies cannot terminate service without first following a procedure that in some cases includes a review by state regulatory agencies.

Federal District Court in New York, for example, had set standards for utility companies in Bronson vs. Consolidated Edison, a case involving an elderly widow who was threatened with termination of services by Con Ed, the nation's largest electric company.

According to Michael D. Hampden, a legal aid lawyer who represented Bronson, she lived on a fixed income of social security and welfare payments. When she moved into a new apartment she began to receive extraordinarily high electric bills. She paid a smaller amount, based on what seemed reasonable from past experiences.

Con Ed sent her several delinquency notices then cut off her services. The woman obtained an emergency welfare check to pay the bill but Con Ed lost the check and again terminated services. Throughout this

period Bronson was without power for a month and a half.

Finally, a Con Ed employee found that someone had been tapping her meter and stealing power from her circuit. Legal aid used the case to file a class action suit. The courts ruled in Bronson's favor and ordered Con Ed to follow a uniform procedure for termination of services that would be supervised by the New York Public Services Commission.

In their decision, the New York court explained that because monopolistic public utility companies have been granted powers of a government nature not normally conferred on private corporations, they must provide due process to customers under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

The New York case decided that the next time Con Ed wants to cut off service to a residential customer it must give ten days notice, and specify that the customer has the right to an informal conference with company representatives during that time. The customer must then be informed of the additional right to another ten days to seek a hearing before the Public Service Commission.

Lawyer Hampden said those new rules provide "some kind of buffer against arbitrary action." If the Public Service Commission rules against the customer, there is recourse through the courts. During this time, according to the Bronson decision, Con Ed can't turn off the power.

The recent Supreme Court decision, while affecting only Metropolitan Edison customers at present, sets the precedent under which other utilities can escape the controls placed on Con Ed and utilities in some other states. This opens the way for the termination of telephone, power and gas services without notice, in some instances even in cases where accounts are not delinquent.

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(Thanks to the Harrisburg (Pa.) Independent Press for some of this information.)

SPECIAL ISSUE ON IRA FROM RECON

PHILADELPHIA (LNS)--RECON Publications has issued a special 48-page issue about the Irish Republican Army. A RECON correspondent attended the IRA's anti-imperialist festival in Dublin and Belfast, and the impressions he gathered are presented in the pamphlet.

Also included is an interview with Cathal Goulding, the chief of staff of the Official wing of the IRA.

The pamphlet is available for \$1, cheaper in bulk, from RECON, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, Pa. 19134.

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Dear Folks,

The money is not rolling in -- or even creeping in. Can you help out? Thanks. LNS.

(#670)

January 15, 1975

more

CONTROVERSY IN BOSTON OVER PRESS COVERAGE
OF INDOCHINA

"This controversy goes to the heart of the way the Vietnam War has been and continues to be reported by the U.S. press . . . Even the best of the papers is fighting the wars in their news columns. Our government won't recognize the PRG. And our press won't recognize the PRG either.

--Danny Schecter, news director of WBCN-FM radio in Boston and recently involved in a controversy with the Boston Globe over its Indochina coverage.

BOSTON (INS)--U.S. press coverage of the Vietnam War has again become the focus of attention in a recent controversy involving the Boston Globe, and Danny Schecter, news director of the WBCN-FM radio in Boston.

When the Globe learned several months ago that Schecter was travelling to North Vietnam and the PRG zones of South Vietnam--places off limits to their reporters since special invitations are required to enter--they contacted Schecter and arranged for him to submit some of his articles.

While in Saigon during his trip, Schecter interviewed several officers of the U.S. Embassy. After learning he had visited North Vietnam under the auspices of the Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC), the officers lodged a formal protest with the editors of the Globe.

Schecter submitted several articles to the Globe about North Vietnam, as well as one article about demonstrations which had occurred while he was in Saigon. None of these were accepted by the Globe for publication.

Instead, on December 17 the Globe printed a personal attack on Schecter by their Indochina columnist Matthew Storin. Titled "Why does Hanoi merit support from Americans now?" the column attacked Schecter's anti-war position, charging that he was contributing to North Vietnamese propaganda, and claiming that he only investigated atrocities committed by the U.S.

Focusing his own attention on some Saigon allegations of an NLF massacre, Storin followed with an editorial column urging more U.S. aid to Thieu.

Schecter responded to Storin's column by challenging the credibility of Storin's own reporting. Schecter denounced Storin's coverage of the alleged massacre as totally unbalanced, relying solely on Saigon Embassy sources.

"Your column called me an agent of propaganda, while your own reports devote 15 pages to statements of American and Saigon officials and give only one paragraph to the PRG," Schecter pointed out in a letter printed in the December 17 globe. He accused Storin of hiding his biases under the pretense of objectivity, emphasizing that in his own case, he makes his biases explicit.

"Both sides (in the Vietnam War) are not equally to blame," Schecter wrote. "I find myself on one side--not as an apologist for Hanoi--but as an advocate of the right of the Vietnamese to

determine their affairs without U.S. intervention."

As a result of the controversy, the Globe has agreed to try to eliminate the use of the term "Viet Cong" in its reporting and to try to be more balanced in its coverage of the war. It recently ran a portion of one of Schecter's articles.

However, the Globe has by no means reversed its policy on Indochina coverage. Matthew Storin continues as their primary "Asia correspondent" and the term "Viet Cong" is still being used. Although Storin covered a recent PRG press conference, Schecter points out that he referred to it as "propaganda."

The problem, Schecter explains, reaches beyond the immediate Globe controversy to the whole manner in which the Vietnam War is covered by the U.S. press.

"Critical journalists usually don't get into Saigon--or if they do, they don't last long. Quite a few have been deported (Jacques Leslie of the L.A. Times) or barred by Saigon authorities. The Embassy closely monitors what is written, and seeks to influence those it can."

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(Thanks to Focal Point for much of this information.)

(See graphics to go with this article)

U.S. MARINES TRAIN FOR DESERT WARFARE IN EUROPE;
STATE DEPT. "PREPARED FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES"

NEW YORK (INS)--According to recent French news reports, U.S. Marines are currently involved in desert warfare exercises in Europe. A television newsclip aired January 7 showed 1,000 marines of the U.S. Sixth Fleet involved in a landing operation on Sardinia's Mediterranean coast, and indicated that future exercises would take place in France.

The program's news director said the clips intended to show "part of the contingency plans openly recognized by the Department of State as to be prepared for all eventualities." In this case, the "eventuality" is assumed by most people to be a military invasion of Arab oil producing nations.

Other desert-warfare exercises by U.S. troops have taken place in the western part of the U.S. and at the Foreign Legion base at Lovo-Santo in Corsica, where U.S. marines and French legionnaires join in assault landing practice. "The marines show the legionnaires new tactics and techniques for amphibious operations," explained Commander Gene Wentz, spokesperson for the U.S. Naval Command in Europe, "and the French show us the latest in commando tactics."

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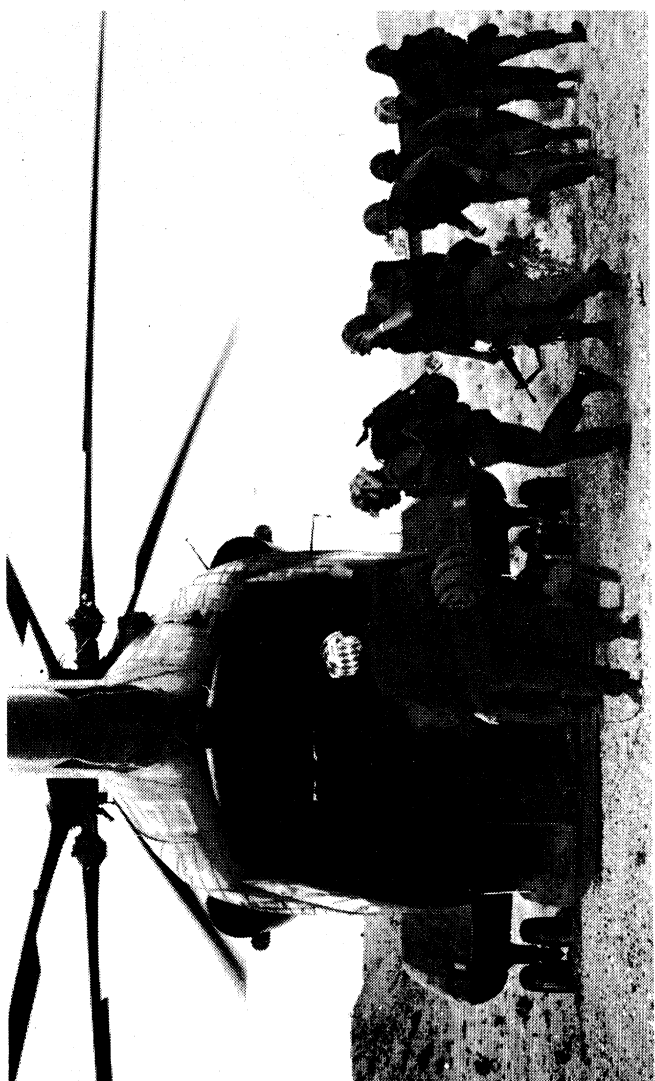
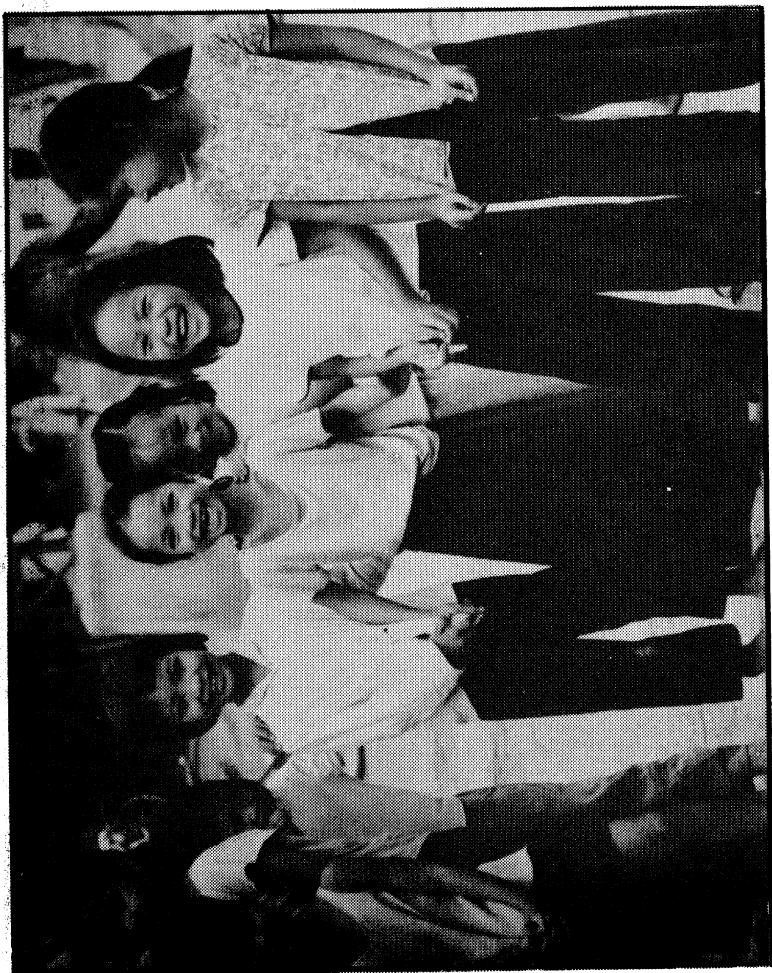
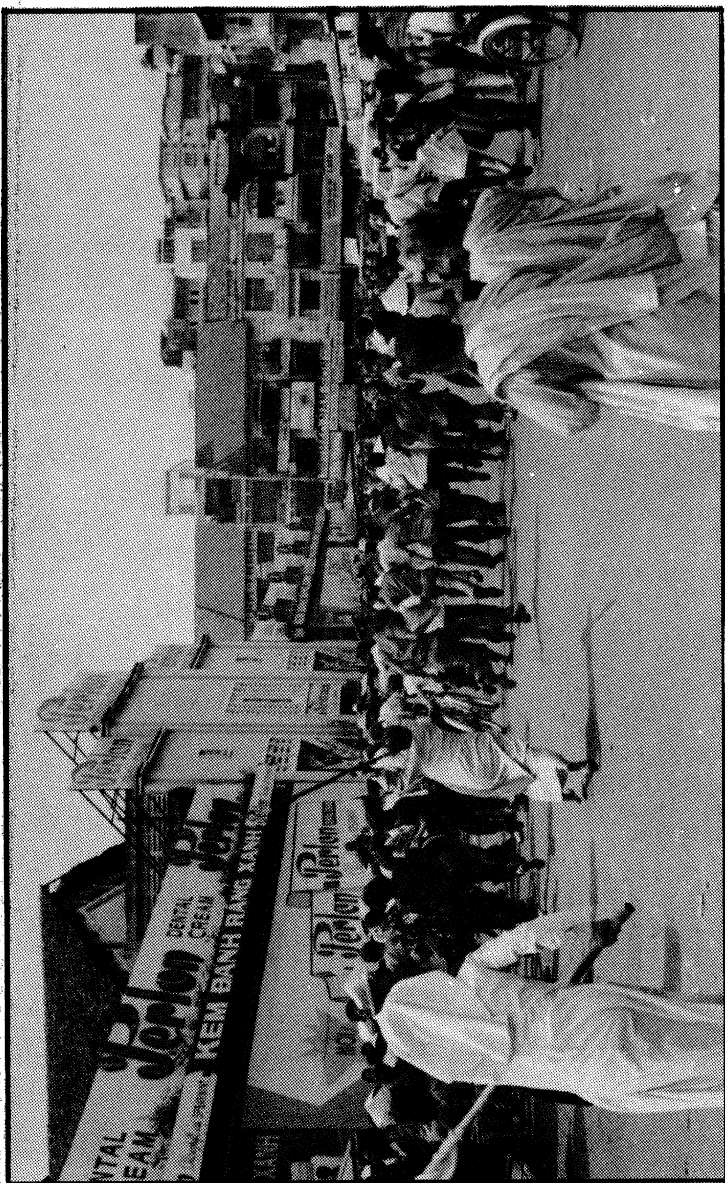
Any news in your town?

Send it on to:

LIBERATION News Service

160 Claremont Ave.

New York, N.Y. 10027 or call 212-749-2200.



TOP RIGHT: Nuns who were demonstrating against Thieu in Saigon, October 1974. Waving staves, they counter-attacked the police.

THIS IS PART OF THE COVER WHICH COMMEMORATES THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE ACCORDS. THE THIRD PICTURE ON THE COVER WILL BE REPEATED IN THE NEXT PACKET.

CREDIT: Pham Kiet/LNS

TOP LEFT: Some of the 600 Republic of Ireland troops who entered Portlaoise Jail which is near Dublin, December 29, 1974. The troops entered after the 120 prisoners had revolted and were holding 14 wardens as hostages. They entered with rubber bullets and high pressure water hoses and they were backed up with machine guns and C.S. gas.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 3.

CREDIT: THE REPUBLICAN NEWS/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Children in Hanoi.

THIS IS PART OF THE COVER WHICH COMMEMORATES THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE ACCORDS. THE THIRD PICTURE WILL BE REPEATED IN THE NEXT PACKET.

CREDIT: Dick Ward/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: U.S. Marines practicing desert-warfare.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 10.